

## THAT BLOODY SHIRT.

Senator Ingalls Waves It in the Senate.

## IN AN ONSLAUGHT AT VEST.

But Blackburn Replies and Relates Part of the President's Officer's Autobiography.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate joint resolution passed, directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid regions of the United States.

THE RULE AS TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS was modified so as to read: "When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification it shall be read the first time, and no motion shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, to print in confidence for the use of the Senate, to remove the injunction of secrecy or to consider it in open executive session."

The Senate then resumed consideration of the pension bill, the question being on Wilson's amendment.

SHERMAN VS. BECK.

After a brief debate, Sherman, referring to Beck's speech of last week, had read a paragraph, in which he (Sherman) had been severely criticized for his connection with the silver demonization. He would not have regarded it worthy of notice, because the Senator from Kentucky had been under some excitement, but that he had used the word "secrecy," that it was done under cover; that he (Sherman) was responsible. He proceeded to show how the principle of law had been reported in the bill three years before it went into effect; that he had been discussing it with Beck, and that he had been discussing it with Beck, and that he had been discussing it with Beck.

Beck asserted that he would, tomorrow, prove all his statements.

Ingalls, having called Platt to the chair, proceeded to address the Senate. The galleries were crowded to their full capacity. He had been surprised, one day last week, on returning to the Chamber, after a brief absence, to learn that the Senator from Missouri (Vest) had referred to him in terms not complimentary, and had remarked that the people of the District of Columbia were incapable of disinterested patriotism, and that the veterans of the republic were

A MAN OF BODIED PLUNDERERS.

As to himself, he would say that the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland had made the pretensions of any American citizen to the Presidency respectable. There was no man in this country, whose ignorance was so profound, whose obscurity was so impenetrable, whose antecedents were so degraded, that he had not the right to aspire to the Presidential nomination by the Democratic party. He regretted that the Senator from Missouri was not in his seat to-day. He should imitate that Senator's bad example, and should confine himself, so far as he was concerned, to that Senator's autobiography. That Senator was born in a State that had not seceded—Kentucky, and had represented in the Confederate Congress a State that had not seceded—Missouri. The Senator from Kentucky, Blackburn, had also referred sneeringly to the super-loyalty of the soldiers of the Union.

IT WAS CURIOUS that the Confederates from Union States were a little more pronounced, a little more aggressive and a little more violent in their denunciation of the north than the Confederates from the States that seceded. He did not know where the Senator from Missouri got his figures from which he stated that 8,000 of Lee's army had surrendered at Appomattox. But one parallel was to be found to the extraordinary inaccuracy of that statement, and that was the same Senator's assertion that of 2,300,000 soldiers of the Union army, more than half had applied for pensions. Such speeches as those of the Senators from Missouri and Kentucky, were intended to

CATCH THE CONFEDERATE VOTE, and they would catch it. He wanted the Senators on the Democratic side to understand that the disguise for opposing the pension bills was exceedingly thin; that nobody was deceived by it. The south did not love the Union army; neither did the Democratic party. Morrison reminded Ingalls that the Democratic party had nominated and sustained a Federal officer, General Hancock, for the Presidency.

"Yes," said Ingalls, "it did support Hancock, and it also supported Horace Greley, attempting to fool the north. It also nominated and supported that other ally of the Confederacy, George B. McClellan. Such pretensions are

ALTOGETHER TO DIAPHANOUS.

Why was it that, when an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, by one of the strange caprices of history, now sat in judgment upon those great Constitutional amendments, adopted against his protest and efforts, why was it, when he arose in the Senate and said that he would resent as a personal affront, any imputation upon the honor, integrity, or patriotism of Jefferson Davis, when he said he had no doubt Jefferson Davis would occupy a niche in history; I repeat, Jefferson Davis would occupy a niche in history by the side of George Washington? Why was it that no Senator on the Democratic side, north or south, arose to repudiate and disavow it? And yet the moment any Senator on the Republican side, or any editor of any northern paper talked about the Union army, they were taunted with

WAVING ENSANGUINED UNDERGARMENTS, raking up the ashes of sectional strife, appealing to partisan hatred and malice. It was time the twenty-four Confederates on the other side of the chamber were informed that the northern people were not ill-advised about this matter.

Ingalls referred to the unveiling of Hill's statue, in Georgia, in 1886, and the speeches of Grady and Jefferson Davis thereat. He spoke of the same orator having gone to New York and New England soon after, making speeches, and there pouring out his "cold cream and honey and maple syrup all over the north." Coming back to the opposition of the southern Senators to the pension bills, he said he did not blame them for it. If the Federal government had been overthrown, he did not believe he would have felt comforted in voting pensions to Confederate soldiers. But he would regard it as

THE CLIMAX OF EFFORTS, if, after he had accepted his pardon, and had had his disabilities removed, and had taken an oath of allegiance to the successful southern Confederacy, he had denounced, the day after, the efforts which those Confederates made to reward their own soldiers, and if he had haggled about the price which the conquering country should have been fit to bestow on the men whose arms it had conquered. He did not think the north was at all deluded by the pretensions of the Senators on the other side. It was a little singular that in all the years which had elapsed since the war, there had never come from any State that had been in rebellion, so far as he knew, a Union soldier as a representative in either branch of Congress, elected by Democratic votes. When he looked over the rolls of the Senate and reflected how few who had served in the Union army, were found in the councils of the nation, he was not surprised at witnessing such demonstrations as were witnessed when the pension bills were up for action. The Senate should be thankful it did not have to pay the entire pension bill, as France did after the Franco-Prussian war.

"And yet," said he, "we have the

JAILORS AND MURDERERS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Belle Isle and Libby prison sitting under the flag which they attempted to pull down, legislating for the country they endeavored to destroy, and trying to pinch and belittle and minimize the amounts to be paid, mutilated and disabled survivors of the army of the Union. The Senator from Missouri had asked, in a burst of indignation, where all this was going to end. I will tell him," said Ingalls, "and every Senator on that side of the chamber, whether he likes it or not, what we intend to do. It is going to stop when the arrears of pensions are paid; when the limitation is removed, and every soldier on the rolls, or who gets on the rolls, is paid from the day of a survivor, from the date of the soldier's death, and when every surviving soldier of the army is put on the rolls for service only.

THAT IS WHEN IT IS GOING TO STOP, and if you don't like it, make the most of it."

After eulogizing the Grand Army, Ingalls said, in conclusion, "We propose to pass this bill, imitating the language used on the other side of the Chamber. I hope it will pass the other house of Congress, and if it does, let the President veto it at his peril." (Very general applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

BLACKBURN REPLIED AT LENGTH.

When the Senator from Kansas undertook to speak of the Chief Executive of the country in the terms he had seen fit to employ, and which were deliberately prepared, he (Ingalls) certainly could not take issue with him (Blackburn) if he concluded it was not entitled to response or reply in a presence so august and distinguished as the Senate of the United States. He was not here to defend the President from such unwarranted attacks. He knew of but one sin which the President had committed in the eyes of the Senator from Kansas. It was that, having defeated the Senator's party at the polls, he had given to America's people for three years past so efficient, so honest, so clean-handed an administration as to doom the last of the Republican aspirations to disaster. The gentleman from Kansas in his intemperate zeal

HAD NOT SPARED THE SANCTITY OF THE GRAVE.

He had dragged up for abuse and vilification such men as had furnished by their unblemished swords the brightest pages of American history. McClellan and Hancock were to be denounced in the Senate as the allies of the Confederates. Would it not have been better taste, and more creditable to the courage and candor of the Senator if he had made such a charge before both these men were buried?

Ingalls—I did, often. (Applause.)

Blackburn—Then so much the worse for the Senator from Kansas.

WHAT WARRANT OR GROUND HAD HE FOR THAT,

except that they were both different to himself, at least in political action, if not in many regards.

Blackburn then devoted some time to running down, in a bantering manner, Ingalls' military record. He was, he said, Judge-Advocate of Kansas volunteers. While General Black was bleeding on the Kansas frontier, while McClellan was commanding the army, while Hancock was wailing in his blood on Cemetery Heights of Gettysburg, the Senator from Kansas, always behind the rest of the army, was

PROSECUTING KANSAS JAYHAWKERS for rifling henroosts. Now, what are you to think of the argument of the Senator who will leave his seat as presiding officer, and come to the floor in illustration of a partisan attack which has never been equalled, attacking all decent people from the President of the United States down, civilians as well as military men, and letting no object escape the venom of his tongue? I have never opposed the pensioning of disabled Union soldiers, and I do not know the Confederate who has done so. Blackburn then proceeded to

REFUTE THE ASSERTION that the Southern States had never sent Union soldiers to Congress. He concluded: "Party man as I am, partisan as I confess myself to be, I sincerely trust I may never find my term of public service prolonged to the day when, without warrant, I will turn deliberately to traduce and abuse the dead, who, while living, were honored by all honorable men." (Loud applause.)

## HOUSE.

Thomas, of Illinois, introduced a bill prohibiting the use of likenesses, portraits, or representations of females for advertising purposes without their consent in writing. Referred.

The House then resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of McDuflie against Davidson. O'Farrell, of Virginia, supported the majority report.

After debate, of a political nature, the minority resolution, declaring McDuflie entitled to the seat, was rejected, yeas 122, nays 54, and the majority report, declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat was adopted without division. The House then adjourned.

## The Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee has submitted to the full committee an internal revenue bill. Section 1 of the bill provides for the repeal of all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff, the special taxes upon manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, to take effect July 1, 1888. Rebate for the full amount of the tax on unbroken packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held by manufacturers and dealers on July 1st will be allowed if the claim is presented before September 1. Section 2 provides that manufacturers of cigars shall each pay annually a special tax of \$3, and dealers in tobacco \$1. Manufacturers of cigars, cheroots or cigarettes will not be required to pay a special tax as dealer when the products are sold at the place of manufacture. The act to take effect on July 1st. Section 3 provides for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses incidental in carrying the above into effect. Section 4 repeats section 3361 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws which impose restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco. Sections 5 to 9 inclusive provide penalties for violation of internal revenue laws, appointments of commissioners, etc. Section 10 amends section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, and provides penalties for concealing or false reporting taxable goods. Section 11 amends section 3, "The Revised Statutes, by striking out 'said number and substituting therefor the following: "And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes or other fruits, from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so." Section 12 extends the act of March 3, 1877, to brandy distilled from any kind of fruit, which is not now required to be deposited in the distillery warehouse. Section 13 provides for the sale of distillery property when seized for violation of the laws. Provision is made in Section 14 that Section 3,255 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after said number and substituting the following: "The Secretary of the Treasury may exempt all distilleries which make less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall then be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries and said distilleries then shall be run and operated without storekeepers or gaugers." Section 16 repeals all clauses of Section 3,244 of the Revised Statutes and all laws amendatory thereto, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills and still dealers in malt liquors. Section 17 provides that this act shall be in force from and after July 1st, 1888, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

The total reduction in the revenue made by the bill is about \$25,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 are on tobacco and \$5,000,000 on various special taxes removed.

By a party vote, the bill was added to Mills' tariff bill, making one bill of both.

## Bank Robbery, Murder and Suicide.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 6.—About 11 o'clock, this morning, a man named Kimball entered the Bradford National Bank, with a revolver in his hand. When midway between the paying teller's and the discount clerk's desk, he nimbly jumped over the high glass partition and made a grab for the money on the cashier's desk. The suddenness of the affair paralyzed the clerks, but the cashier, Tomlinson, rushed from his private office and seized the robber. As he did, he received a blow from the revolver in the hands of the villain, over the left hip, going clear through him and coming out over the right. He dropped, and the robber escaped at the front door, with the money, and ran down a side street. The report of the revolver attracted a crowd, and a number of citizens started to pursuit. Kimball was about 28 years of age. He was recently injured on the Erie road, near Stamburg, in an accident, for which he is said to have received several hundred dollars damages, since which time he had been drinking heavily. He was formerly a real estate agent in Emporia, Kansas, where his wife died, leaving two girls. The whole city is excited over the affair. Tomlinson has a wife and children, and is held in great esteem.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Territory Tendered the Tenth Ward Square.

## FOR FAIR GROUND PURPOSES.

Under Certain Restrictions—A Lively Session—Business Rushed Through—A General Glimpse.

It was just 8 10 last evening when the Mayor called the new City Council to order.

Mr. McCornick was the first to rush business. He handed in several petitions, but consideration of them was deferred until the

## NEW STANDING COMMITTEES

had been announced. These are as follows:

Municipal Laws—Pyper, Clark, Young, Dooley, Carlson.

Streets—Riter, Clark, Jeremy, Roberts and Smith.

Public Grounds—Sharp, Roberts, Jeremy, Clark, Dooley.

Fire Department—Webber, Clark, Sowles.

Licenses—Pyper, Teasdel, Sowles.

Claims—McCornick, Smith and Jeremy.

Waterworks—Webber, Young, Clark, Dooley, Teasdel.

Ways and Means—McCornick, Smith and Carlson.

Revision—McCornick, Young and Dooley.

Sanitary Regulations and Quarantine—Riter, Sowles, Young, Dooley, Carlson.

Markets—McCornick, Carlson, Roberts.

Police—Sharp, Smith, Teasdel, Roberts, Jeremy.

Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal—Sharp, Sowles, Smith, Roberts, Teasdel.

Cemetery—Webber, Sowles and Teasdel.

Elections—Pyper, Clark and Young.

Improvements—McCornick, Clark and Smith.

City Prison—Riter, Carlson and Jeremy.

Finance—Webber, Roberts and Clark.

Public Works—Riter, Dooley and Smith.

Irrigation—Sharp, Jeremy, Sowles, Carlson and Young.

Enrollment—Pyper, Carlson and Dooley.

Swearage—Riter, Webber, Sharp, McCornick and Pyper.

Unfinished Business—Webber, Dooley and Roberts.

## CONSIDERATION OF PETITIONS.

was then taken up. That of J. B. Walden, and others, asking that Main Street, between Eighth South and Van Cott Street, be opened and graded, was referred to the committee on streets.

## FOR PILING MATERIAL.

Naylor and Pike were granted the privilege of piling building material in front of their place of business on First East Street, for a period of thirty days.

## FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

came a communication asking that Salt Lake City donate a suitable piece of land for the erection thereon of the proposed Chamber of Commerce building. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

## AND MORE DONATION.

Mr. Riter arose and said he had a proposition to make. A committee of the Legislature had agreed to appropriate \$10,000 to erect Territorial fair buildings in this city, such money to be expended under the direction of the Society, provided the city would donate to the Territory the east half of Washington Square. At his request, however, that proposition was withdrawn and the committee was now ready to report recommending the appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of such buildings, provided the city would donate the land known as the Tenth Ward Square. The question was whether the city was willing to accede to this proposition. Five acres would not be too much. Personally, he was in favor of the idea, and thought it would be a good thing for the city and the Territory generally.

Mr. McCornick—Wouldn't the Eighth Ward Square be better?

Mr. Riter—It has some advantages to recommend it, but the tract of land there would hardly be large enough. The Tenth Ward Square was easily accessible.

After more discussion by Messrs. Dooley, Sharp, Sowles, Young and Roberts, the vote to make the tender to the Territory of the Tenth Ward Square, under the usual restrictions, and with the understanding that \$20,000 be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of improving the same—erecting buildings, etc., was taken, and resulted unanimously. The five aldermen were appointed as the committee to make the tender.

## OTHER BUSINESS.

The petition of H. G. Gates, asking for a lease of the Tenth Ward Square, was tabled.

The petition of property owners at the upper end of Main Street, asking that the gravel pit located there be put in a presentable condition. Committee on streets.

Petitions of James Hague, George A. Alder and Thomas W. Jennings, in reference to certain pieces of property, were referred to the city attorney.

John Harsted's request that he be allowed a free license, went to the committee on license.

Louis Kelsey's real estate license was transferred to Gillespie, Kelsey & Pomeroy.

Half a dozen liquor licenses were granted.

Bill of Gas Company was allowed. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to the Marshall's contingent fund.

The special committee appointed to tender land on Capitol Hill to the Territory, reported. Their doings, however, have been heretofore published. A resolution ratifying their action was adopted by the Council.

On motion of Alderman Pyper the city surveyor was instructed to forthwith survey the ground known as Arsenal Hill, and properly plat the same.

On motion of Mr. Webber, the rules of the Council were referred to the committee on revision.

## Obituary.

LONDON, March 6.—Mrs. Proctor, widow of Barry Cornwall, is dead.

Boston, March 6.—Miss Louisa M. Alcott died this morning.

For a long time Miss Alcott has been ill and residing in the Highlands for her health. On Thursday she drove into town to visit her father and caught cold, which settled at the base of the brain and developed spinal meningitis. She died at the Highlands early this morning. Miss Alcott was here on the anniversary of her father's birthday, and it is singular that she should have followed him so soon to the grave.

## The Big Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—Superintendent Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, received notice this evening, that the engineers on his road would go out to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris does not know what phase of the difficulty has caused this move. The impression prevails in railway circles that it will take time to make the strike general throughout the northwest.

## Capital Chills.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate committee on finance has ordered a favorable report on the House bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, with verbal amendments. The Senate has adopted without debate a change in its rules by which a treaty may be made public, or considered in open session, whenever desired by a majority of the Senate.

## The C. P.'s Condition.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Reich's Anzeiger publishes an official bulletin, signed by all the physicians in attendance on the Crown Prince. They deny the reported differences of opinions and do not maintain that an immediate turn is imminent. The patient appears to be progressing favorably at present and so the responsibility for treatment remains in Dr. McKenzie's hands.

We have just received a splendid line of Corsets.

SIMON BROS.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do you want a situation? Have you a house to rent? Do you want a servant? Have you lost anything? Advertise in this column.

Advertisements in this column, for articles lost or found, for situations offered or wanted, houses for rent or wanted to rent, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line for one insertion, and 2 1/2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Professional cards, 7 1/2 cents per line first time, and 4 cents each subsequent time.

## PIANO AND ORGAN.

LESSONS GIVEN BY P. H. YOUNG. Inquire two doors west of Museum. Terms reasonable.

## FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT TO OBTAIN THE BEST price for your property, either real or personal, call on A. D. Woolley, Real Estate and Stock Broker, 151 Main Street.

## TWO AND A HALF RODS BY TEN, WITH

adobe house, price, \$1,800.

1 1/2 rods by 10, with good rustic house, price, \$1,200; located two blocks east of Thirtieth and two and a half blocks south. For sale at these prices for five days only.

2 1/2 rods by 10; frame house, adobe lined; good flowing well; on Ninth Ward street—car line; three and a half blocks from Main Street, price, \$1,500.

3/4 rods by 10, with store, five rooms, all improvements; same location; price, \$2,200. For sale for ten days only at these prices. Apply to James Sterling, 344 E. Fifth Street.

## HAMMOND TYPE-WRITERS 3 MONTHS

trial. C. Orlob, 2 C. M. 1, S. L. City.

## BY CARTER &amp; STANTON, No. 62 West

Second South Street.

\$10,000 Buys a brick store, 22 feet front, 120 feet deep, two stories high, two large cellars, and another building, 16,300 feet, two rooms and kitchen, all brick, substantially built. Rent for \$95 per month.

\$5,000. A great bargain open for five days only; ten blocks east from Main Street, with a splendid view over the valley; seven room house, large stable, frontage 32 1/2 feet, 300 feet deep, and part 117 1/2 feet wide.

## LOTS.

\$1,000 Buys corner lot 82 1/2 x 165 feet on north bench.

\$4,000 Buys a cottage on Third South, Lot 62, x 330 feet.

\$2,400 Buys house and lot on Second South, good location. Lot 82 1/2 x 165 feet.

\$7,500 Buys corner lot, 165 feet by 165 feet on Second St., 14 room house, modern improvements. Nice location.

\$4,000 Buys corner lot, 82 1/2 by 165 feet, on Third Street; 3 room house, nice location.

\$7,100. Buys a lot, 70 x 165 feet, best location in the city. forty fruit trees, all bearing.

## ANY ONE DESIROUS OF STORE ROOM

for furniture will do well to call on Carter & Stanton, 62 West Second South Street.

We have a good list of other desirable properties which we shall be glad to show investors.

\$10,000 to loan in sums to suit.

## O. F. DUE, 1888

FLORIST, SEEDSMAN, PRESERVER OF

Fresh Flowers, 240 West Third South Street, Salt Lake City. Funeral Designs and Bouquets of all kinds a specialty. Fresh Flowers preserved, cheap and perfect. House and Bedding plants large stock. Garden and Flower seeds, fresh and pure, at wholesale and retail. Everlasting Flowers, Pampas, Plumes, etc., etc. Hardy Roses and shrubs. California cutflower, etc., as roses, etc., on hand continually.

## A. MINER &amp; CO.

REAL ESTATE, HERALD BUILDING. Properties solicited. Fair dealing guaranteed.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## WANTED.

A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED IN CITY, as partner, or to solicit property, for real estate office. Address, H. S., Box 36, Palace Hotel, City.

A GOOD GIRL, APPLY AT 101 SECOND Street.

A GOOD GIRL, GOOD WAGES FOR A good worker. Apply at 64 W. Sixth South.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY COAL COMPANY wants 20 coal miners immediately. Apply to A. L. Williams, coal office 115 Main Street.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, ADDRESS "L," this office, stating wages wanted and giving reference.

A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply to Mrs. S. P. Teasdel, 374 E. South Temple Street.

DOUBLE PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR copies of THE HERALD of the following dates: February 23d, 1887; July 5th, 1887.

## LOST.

ON SUNDAY LAST, AT SOUTH JORDAN, a large bay horse, weight 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, branded small P. A. on the left thigh, short tail and star in forehead. Shed all around. Leave information with W. Soffe, South Jordan, and be rewarded.

## TO RENT.

OFFICES FOR RENT ON MAIN STREET. Apply at Hyde & Griffin, 119 Main St.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 22 West Sixth south Street.

OLIVER SHANNON, THOS. B. SHANNON, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Type Writer, Short Hand, Etc.

## SHANNON &amp; SON'S

LAW, LAND AND COLLECTION OFFICE 51 W. First South Street, Salt Lake City. Abstracts examined and passed on the Senior member having fourteen years practice before U. S. Land Offices, and part of the time, Receiver, will give particular attention to Filings, Contests and Final Proof. Real estate bought and sold on commission and otherwise. Properties leased. Court marital cases will be a specialty, after years of experience.

## FORTUNE TELLING.

MR. FRANCH HAS JUST RETURNED from Europe and can be seen at the Windsor Hotel, 806 Main Street, only a few days. She tells the past and future by planets and astronomy, brings parties together, places the charm upon the head, gives luck and prosperity, and phenologies. This woman tells wonderful things; she also tells where you can discover gold in a mine. This lady tells lucky numbers in lottery tickets. Call and see her at the Windsor Hotel, 144 and 146 Fifth South.

## REMOVAL.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES. MRS. B. S. LONG has removed two doors west of her old stand, to 80-31 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET, where she will be able to supply her patrons with all lines of Ait & Fanny Goods at the lowest prices. Don't forget the number—31 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET. Call a—see her STOCK.

## F. E. BARKER.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. All kinds of reporting and typewriting work solicited. Let me work a week. Office: Rooms 24 and 25, Wasatch Building, opposite office of Clerk of Third District Court.

KERSHAW & STARLEY, GLAZIERS. GLAZING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Shop 60 E. First South Street, Salt Lake City.

## DRESSMAKING.

MISS RADIE THOMAS, FASHIONABLE dressmaker. Rooms over Hannam's store, 122 Main Street. Agent for the Excelsior chairs. Cutting and fitting taught.

## SPENCER HOUSE.

ON POSTOFFICE BLOCK, 22 FIRST East Street, South, is not excelled as a resting place for tourists or as a family hotel. Terms, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

## DR. TOLMIST, DENTIST.

REMOVED TO HIS NEWLY-FURNISHED dental parlors,